

THE DOCTORS WEEKLY

A STRICTLY ETHICAL NEWSPAPER FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AT HOME AND ABROAD

VOL. II—No. 4.

NEW YORK, JULY 23, 1892

TERMS \$2.00 A YEAR.

C. M. RAWLINS & CO.
140 William St.,
NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

**Surgical
Instruments.**

AND

**Physicians'
Supplies**

Of Every Description.

**BEST GOODS AT LOWEST
PRICES.**

Ask us for quotations on anything you want. We charge physicians a commission of 10 per cent. on all purchases made for them outside our regular line. Old instruments repaired to look like new.

C. M. RAWLINS & CO.,
140 William St.,
NEW YORK.

DOCTOR, THINK OF IT!

A Live, Wide-awake, Progressive

Weekly Medical Journal,

At the Price of a Monthly!

**THE
DOCTORS WEEKLY,**

Only \$2.00 a Year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT NOW.

Its **Clinical, Hospital and Society Reports** are worth ten times the subscription price.

It will grow better as it grows older. It will always keep up with the procession. Subscribe for it, write for it. Its columns are open to you at all times. It is not hampered by "Trade Connections."

ADDRESS:

DR. FERDINAND KING

Editor and Proprietor,

P. O. Box 1209.

96 Fulton Street, New York.

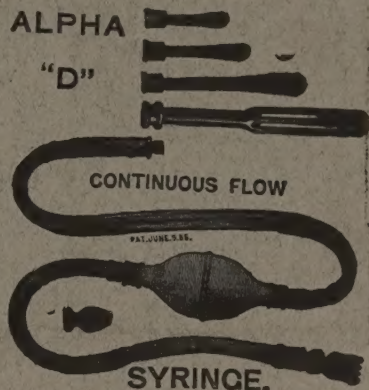
See PREMIUM LIST on Third Cover Page.

**CONTINUOUS
FLOW SYRINGE.**

NO INJECTION OF AIR

—WITH THE—

ALPHA.



BRIEF CLAIMS FOR THE
"Alpha" AND THE "Omega"
SYRINGES.

CONTINUOUS FLOW, with but one bulb.
NO INJECTION OF AIR.
NO FECAL MATTER can be drawn into the tubes.
EASY TO OPERATE with thumb and finger.
NOISELESS, Soft Rubber Sinker.
EFFICIENCY & DURABILITY GUARANTEED.

PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON,
MANUFACTURERS,
228 & 229 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK.

RESTORATIVE

WINE of COCA

—FOR—

Nervous Prostration, Brain Exhaustion, Neurasthenia and all forms of Mental and Physical Debility.

THIS WINE OF COCA is so prepared that it contains the active principle of the leaves in a perfect pure form. Moreover it is absolutely free from all those foreign substances which all other wines of coca contain, and which interfere, to a great extent, with its curative influence. It is well known that the cocaine contained in the coca-leaves varies considerable in its proportion; hence, giving to the wines as ordinarily made, uncertain strength, and causing them to be unreliable in their action on the system. In the RESTORATIVE WINE OF COCA the proportion of alkaloid is invariable, and the physician can therefore prescribe it with certainty of obtaining uniform results.

Prof. WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., says: "I have discarded other wines of coca and use this alone."

Samples sent free of charge to any physician who mentions this JOURNAL.

HEALTH RESTORATIVE CO.,
90 South Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Dr. J. FEHR'S "COMPOUND TALGUM" "BABY POWDER."



The "Hygienic Dermal Powder"
for Infants and Adults.

Introduced to the Medical and Pharma-
ceutical Professions in the year 1873
by Dr. J. Fehr.

COMPOSITION:

Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids

PROPERTIES:

Antiseptic, Antizymotic, and Disinfectant.

Useful as a General Sprinkling Powder,
with Positive Hygienic, Prophylactic
and Therapeutic Properties.

GOOD in all AFFECTIONS of the SKIN.

SOLD BY DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain 25c.
Per Dozen, " \$1.75.
Per Box, perfumed 50c.
Per Dozen, " \$3.50.

THE MANUFACTURER:

JULIUS FEHR, M.D., Ancient Pharmacist,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

— Only Advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical Prints. —

A Vegetable Alterative and Tonic

*Verrihus
Clemiana*

CAUSES THE ELIMI-
NATION OF SPECIFIC
BLOOD POISON, the re-
pair of wasted and dis-
organized tissues, and
the restoration of the
vital forces to their nor-
mal activity. In the
treatment of Syphilis it
supersedes the use of
both Mercury and Iodide
of Potassium, and is a
reliable remedy for the
evil effects produced by
the excessive use of
these drugs. It is also

specially indicated in all Scrofulous Affections, and is inval-
uable in the treatment of Eczema and other Skin Diseases, in
Chronic Rheumatism, Old Chronic Ulcers, etc.

FORMULA.—Verrihus Clemiana is a Compound Fluid
Extract of Clematus Erecta, Prinos Verticillatus, Fraxinus
Americana and Rhus Glabrum, with $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.
of Venanatic Acid, $C_2H_2O_2$.

DOSE.—A teaspoonful in water, gradually increased to
a tablespoonful, three or four times daily.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE CLEMIANA CHEMICAL COMPANY
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA.

A - Complete - Chirurgicum - Armamentarium.



THIS is the most **Complete Case** ever designed for **Accidents** and **Emergencies**. The small cut in the upper right corner shows
the **rack** on which the Case is placed. Next it is seen the Case on the rack, securely fastened with one small automatic pad-lock. The same
lock fastens the case when it is detached from the rack, therefore its contents are **at all times secure**. The size of the case proper is
6x8x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, hence it may be carried under the arm or in a buggy when used in response to a hurry call. Physicians should use their influence
to have this case placed on **Railroad Trains and Steamboats, in Factories, Mines, Camps, &c.** for use in
Emergencies.

PRICE OF CASE AND CONTENTS, COMPLETE, \$10.00.

KINGS' ADVERTISING AGENCY, Sole Manufacturers,

96 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

PAPOID

(VEGETABLE PEPSIN)

ACTS IN AN
ACID
ALKALINE
OR
NEUTRAL
MEDIUM.

DIGESTS
ALL KINDS OF
FOOD.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON
N Y

MARKS' PATENT
Artificial * Limbs
With Rubber Hands & Feet
Are Natural in Action, Noiseless in
Motion, and the Most Dur-
able in Construction.



MAMARONECK, N. Y.
MR. A. A. MARKS:
Dear Sir—Over 12 years ago, I had both my legs crushed by railroad cars, necessitating amputation below the knees. By advice of my surgeons I placed myself under your care. How proud I was when your genius placed me in a position in which I could indulge in sports; playing ball, boating, fishing, hunting and skating. My latest proudest is riding a bicycle.
JAMES McDONALD.

Over 13,000 in use scattered in all parts of the world. Eminent surgeons and competent judges commend the rubber foot and hand for their many advantages. A very industrial exhibition where exhibited they have received the highest awards. They are endorsed and purchased by the United States and many foreign governments. A Treatise containing 430 pages with 260 illustrations sent free, also a formula for taking measurements by which limbs can be made and sent to all parts of the world with fit guaranteed.

— ADDRESS —
A. A. MARKS,
701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

A REVIEW OF "IDEALITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE."

A DETAILED PLAN OF THE PRACTICE AND STUDY OF MEDICINE, BY MAURICE J. BURSTEIN, A.M., M.D. NEW YORK. (COPYRIGHTED)

Continued from last week.

Hence these selected physicians must be the most scientific, the most skillful men in the profession, and must bear the highest reputation as to character and love for medical science and the public welfare.

The number of consulting physicians to be selected need not be determined according to the density of population, but let the best men remain where they are to be found. These gentlemen must either be professors of a reputable Medical College, or be able specialists, who have served in the capacity of consulting physician in a reputable public hospital for a certain number of years.

These consulting physicians, having been duly selected by the profession at large, shall thereupon be styled and constituted "The State Medical Council," with power to have full control of all medical affairs within the State, in accordance with the terms and provisions of a bill to be passed by the Legislature, and entitled, "An Act," to reform the study and practice of Medicine.

The State Medical Council having been constituted by the Legislature, shall at once elect from amongst themselves Examining Committees of five members for each branch of medicine or specialty. The examining board shall then issue a notice to all physicians within the State, that the State Medical Council is prepared to examine all applicants who desire to become visiting physicians or as I call them specialists. These applicants shall have had at least five year's practice, and also shall have devoted sometime to the study of a medical specialty.

The next step of the State Medical Council shall be to erect and construct public medical offices for which purpose a special committee shall be appointed. The State shall be subdivided into Medical Counties; the counties into Medical Divisions; these into Medical wards and into districts.

New York County or City for instance could be divided into ten medical divisions; each division into two medical wards; and each ward into ten districts. In tenement wards, however, more districts might be formed than in less populated wards.

In each district there shall be constructed a public medical office, to which ten physicians shall be appointed, two whom I call Masters in Medicine, or recent graduates, and eight regular attending who shall wait upon patients calling at the office and those lying at home.

One public Hospital shall be con-

structed for each medical division, embracing two medical wards. (So the City of New York would then have ten Hospitals). The physicians allotted to Hospitals shall be appointed by the State Medical Council, from the among the district physicians and specialists, residing in that particular medical division.

One of the districts shall be called the ward or main district, in which there shall be an office, besides the physician's office alluded to, for visiting physicians or specialists.

There shall be one University of Medicine within the State under the direct control of the State Medical Council. The Council shall appoint professors and instructors to the University; they shall have entire supervision over the Candidates applying for admission into the University; they shall also have the supervision over the quizing classes as well as clinical teachings; they shall regulate the students' fees and the expenses of the University. The curriculum of studies as well as the questions for examination shall be fixed and prepared by the State Medical Council, who shall also examine the papers written by the students at the final examination.

A candidate shall not be permitted to study medicine unless he produce a diploma from a High School or college of General Science. He shall undergo a physical examination by regularly appointed medical examining physicians who are to determine whether he is mentally or physically capable of pursuing the study of Medicine. The course of study shall cover a period of four years.

There shall be four courses of Medical study; each course to last eight months during each consecutive year. The course of study shall consist of four parts, and the student is to pass an examination at the end of each year, when he is or is not promoted into the next course. The curriculum of study may be subdivided as follows:

FIRST COURSE—FIRST YEAR.

Anatomy, Physiology, Physics, Inorganic Chemistry, Botany and Practical Anatomy.

SECOND COURSE—SECOND YEAR.

Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Physiology, Embriology, Organic Chemistry, Histology and Pharmacognosy.

THIRD COURSE—THIRD YEAR.

Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Principles of Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Histology, Pathology, Practical Chemistry, and Physical Diagnosis.

FOURTH COURSE—FOURTH YEAR.

Practice of Medicine, Operative Surgery, Obstetrics, Operative Gynecology and Clinical Teachings.

The student having passed his final examination in theory and practice of Medicine and Surgery, shall receive the degree of Master in Medicine.—M. M.

Peptonized Surgery.

Modern Surgery is now awakening to the fact that in surgery of the future, digestive ferments will play an important part, as now in many cases pepsin has successfully displaced the knife in the removal of blood coagula, sloughs, carious bone, etc., and is valuable as a wash for ulcers wounds, etc., from which it effectually removes all pus and unhealthy tissues.

Pepsin has long been considered valuable as a solvent of diphtheretic membrane and catarrhal mucus, and its manifold uses in surgery can at present be only a matter of conjecture.

While it acts with rapidity upon dead tissue, etc., its action ceases when it reaches the healthy tissue, which it cleanses and nourishes rather than injures.

For surgical purposes, a pure soluble pepsin is preferable, being easily dissolved in pure water, and permits of a wider range in the percentage of acid used in the solution, which is clearer than that in which a dry powder pepsin is used.

Golden Scale Pepsin is particularly adapted for this newer use of pepsin, being free from bacteria resulting from decomposition of material during manufacture, as clearly shown by the absence of disagreeable taste or odor, and its great digestive power—(1-2000 guaranteed), permits of the greatest activity in the least bulk.

Correspondence on this subject will receive our careful attention and samples and literature will be sent on application.—N. Y. and Chicago Chem. Co., New York.

Cibils

The Cibils Fluid Beef is Meat liquified its legitimate place is the sick room. It is prepared in our own Laboratory; At our own Ranch; From Cattle of our own raising. It is preserved with the only natural preservation—Salt. Its Analysis is published and Guaranteed.

In its preparation we have done all that skill and science could suggest to make it worthy of your confidence, and a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of those conditions where prompt and continued nutrition is demanded by a delicate organism.

We are endeavoring to place in the sick room a conscientiously prepared Food.

Will you cooperate with us?

You can do so by specifying "Cibils Fluid Beef" when prescribing a Meat nutrient for your patient.

If you write "Cibils" your Patient will get Cibils.

If you suggest simply "Beef Extract" you do not know what she will get.

Said a Cambridge Physician:

"I would as soon think of prescribing a Tonic without indicating the kind, as to direct a beef extract without specifying the Brand. Indeed I never order Beef Extract, but always say 'get a bottle of Cibils.'"

For a free sample, or a book of our Clinical Charts (free) send address to our Boston Office, 38 Broad St.

The Cibils Co. of the U. S., Boston, Mass.

This, however, shall not entitle him to practice but he is then to serve at least one year in a Hospital or Public Medical Office, under the direct supervision of the regular attending or visiting physician.

Having served the required term, he may apply to the State Medical Council, for the degree of M. D., whereupon he shall be examined upon practical branches, and he must present an original thesis upon any subject of Medical Science. Having passed a satisfactory examination, he shall receive a diploma from the State Medical Council, conferring upon him the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The title M. D. shall create him a Junior Regular attending Physician, and then he may be appointed to a district office or Hospital as such.

Each public medical office, therefore, will have in attendance two M.M.'s, four Junior and four Senior regular attending physicians.

The duties of the assistant physicians or M.M.'s shall be to assist the regular attending and visiting physicians, to officiate in their absence and to attend ambulance calls. Their salaries shall be fixed at \$1,000 per annum. The Junior regular attending physician shall be under the direct supervision of the Senior attending. They shall hold office hours at the district office and attend to patients at home. Their salary shall be \$2,000 per annum. The Junior physician shall be relieved by the Senior regular attending, whose duty shall be the same as the Juniors. To become a Senior regular attending, the physician must serve in the capacity of Junior attending at least two years. The salary of the Senior regular attending physician shall be \$3,000 annually.

After having served in a public medical office as Senior regular attending physician at least three years, he may apply for promotion to the rank of "fellow" physician, or what I call Visiting or Specialist. To become a Specialist he must pass an examination before the Examining Board of the State Medical Council upon a Special Branch of Medical Science selected by him and he must present a thesis in his own handwriting upon the same subject, the result of his own original research and experience. Having passed a satisfactory examination, he shall receive his degree which will entitle him to become Junior visiting physician, or Junior Specialist, whose salary shall be \$4,000 annually.

The Junior Specialist shall serve in the ward medical office, at least two years, under the direct supervision of the Senior Specialist.

After this term should he prove to be able and skillful in his specialty, the State Medical Council upon a recommendation of the visiting staff of his ward, shall grant him a degree of "Senior Fellow," or Senior Specialist, and he shall then be eligible to the latter position. The salary of the Senior Specialist shall be \$5,000 a year.

A vacancy in the State Medical Council is not to be filled by appointment, but by a regular election of the visiting physicians, and no physician shall be eligible for member-

ship of the State Medical Council, unless he is at the time a Senior Specialist or what I call a Senior Fellow. The average salary of the members of the State Medical Council, shall be \$10,000 per annum, and is to be fixed by the State Legislature.

The State Medical Council, besides controlling the regulation of medical studies, and the practice of the profession, shall also have entire charge over the Health Department. It shall elect out of its own body, a Board of Directors, who are to do the work of the various bureaus in the department. It shall have entire charge of Sanitary and Hygienic affairs in the State. It shall appoint inspectors for the various divisions of the department, who will be required to pass an examination, showing them to be proficient in their special line of work. The State Medical Council shall also have control of the medical division of public charities under the head of hospitals and asylums. They shall appoint physicians and nurses and regulate the salaries and other expenses.

There shall be a monthly meeting of each Medical Division, embracing two wards, in which all physicians belonging to the district must participate. These meetings will tend to bring forth from the physicians, hints and suggestions calculated to benefit the profession and the public.

At these meetings also medical papers will be read and discussions on scientific subjects held. A monthly report respecting the medical work done in the district must be presented to the staff of visiting physicians.

The report shall contain:

1. Number of patients treated at hospital of that particular division.
2. Number of patients treated at district offices and at home.
3. Variety of disease and result of treatment.
4. Number of Child Births.
5. Number of deaths and causes.
6. Number of consultations with the visiting and consulting staff.
7. Advice as to changes in the Medical attendance.
8. Suggestions regarding Sanitation and Hygiene.
9. Report of expenses and salaries of the Medical division including all districts.

Four Medical Wards shall constitute a Medical Quarter. There shall be a quarterly meeting of the visiting staff of the whole Quarter embracing fifty specialists. The business of the meeting shall be, besides reading scientific papers, to discuss the general welfare of the public; to make a regular report of the work done in each individual ward during the past quarter; to advise the State Medical Council of the necessary changes regarding sanitation and general public health, also of changes in the appointment of various classes of physicians; to report the financial standing of the public institutions and district offices.

In order to facilitate the work of the State Medical Council, the visiting physicians of each and every medical Quarter shall elect representatives from amongst themselves, who shall participate at the annual meeting of the State Medical Council, and who shall advise the Council to act upon certain medical affairs, which have

been discussed and passed upon at the minor medical meetings.

Now a glance at the cost of maintaining this entire medical body; take New York City for example.

One public medical office would require:

2 Masters in Medicine each \$1,000 per annum, \$2,000; 4 Junior Reg. Attending each 2,000 per annum, \$8,000; 4 Senior Reg. Attending each \$3,000 per annum, \$12,000. Total \$22,000. One Medical Ward (composed of ten districts) would require: 20 Masters in Medicine each \$1,000 per annum, \$20,000; 40 Junior, Reg. Attending each \$2,000 per annum, \$80,000; 40 Senior Reg. Attending each \$3,000 per annum, \$120,000; 100 district physicians with a salary of \$220,000, and 5 Junior Specialists each \$4,000 per annum, \$20,000; 5 Senior Specialists each \$5,000 per annum, \$25,000. One medical ward would then have 110 physicians receiving a salary of \$265,000. The whole city being composed of 20 medical wards would require 2,200 physicians with a salary of \$5,300,000, adding 100 consulting physicians (members of the State Med. Council) receiving an average salary of \$10,000 per annum, \$1,000,000, would make a total of 2,300 physicians requiring \$6,300,000.

Expenses for maintaining a district medical office: For instruments etc. per annum, \$1,000; 2 nurses \$20 per week per annum, \$1,000; 1 pharm. \$10 per week per annum, \$500; Janitor, \$10 per week per annum, \$500; Repairs and other expenses, \$500. Total expenses for a District Medical Office, \$35,000; 200 offices would make a total of \$7,000,000. Add same to the salary of \$6,300,000, makes a grand total of \$7,000,000.

Estimating roughly the population of New York City at 1,700,000, we would have about one physician to a little over 700 of population. If \$7,000,000 be expended for medical services, it amounts to \$4.00 per capita a year.

Estimating roughly the rate of taxes now imposed upon property in the City of New York to be two per centum we have about \$30,000,000, then an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum would amount to about \$7,500,000, which would cover all the expenses for Medical services. A tax payer having a property of twelve families and paying \$200 a year, would then pay \$50 more making a little over \$4.00 per month. This would actually make 25 cents per month to be raised on each tenant for free medical and surgical service. This, I think, would not be too much for any poor man to pay in order to get medical advice and treatment gratis, and thus have a sanitary adviser, who will preserve his health at the minimum cost.

It now remains for me to enumerate the benefits that would result from my proposed medical reform, and I will for convenience repeat some already stated in my former article. These benefits will not be confined to the profession or to the people, but would work for the good of all.

"People would not need to expend for medical services as they do at present." I have already pointed out that if the rate of taxation were increased $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent., the additional sum thus raised would be more than sufficient to cover all ex-

penses, and the poor man occupying three or four rooms in a tenement would only be asked to pay about 25 cents a month more on his rent for which he would receive free medical, surgical and obstetrical services, and that this would mean to him an immense saving there can be no doubt.

Quackery and the use of fake remedies would be entirely done away with. The poor patient visits the quack because he need only pay for the medicine while the advice is thrown in free of charge, while it would cost much more to consult a reputable physician and pay for the medicine besides. Then when it is too late the unfortunate sufferer goes in alarm to the regular practitioner, and a life is thus often sacrificed at the cost of a few dollars. Under my system the poor would receive the protection against quacks which they so urgently need.

It would also put an end to the use of patent medicines. A chronic sufferer whose disease might be cured or kept in check by regular treatment, though at some expense, resorts from necessity to some "Sarsaparilla," or "Liver Pills," or "Great Blood Purifier," of some ignorant quack, while the disease is continually running its course, until the "Great Health Restorer" sends him to his eternal rest. By taking these medicines he incurs no expense, but only endangers his condition. Now there can be no question that, if at such a time good medical treatment could be procured free of charge, he would eagerly seek the same in preference to taking patent medicines. The abolition of the "Fee System" is all that is necessary to save his life.

The physician would have no cause to hope for better times; rivalry and competition among the physicians would be a thing of the past, and instead of wasting time to work up a practice, the physician being amply provided for, would have every reason to attend more faithfully to the treatment of his patients. 180 Henry St.

(To be concluded next week.)

* This article will be printed in pamphlet form, and mailed by the author to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

REMARKS AT THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL EDITOR'S ASSOCIATION, AT DETROIT, JUNE 6TH 1892, BY FRANK WOODBURY, A. M., M. D., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

It is with great pleasure and I hope a pardonable sense of personal gratification that I perform the highly honorable duty of declaring the twelfth meeting of the Association of American Medical Editors open and ready to transact such business as may be brought before it for consideration. It is not my purpose to make a formal address, but I hope that I may, without risk of misunderstanding, tender to all present the salutation in classic terms "Salvo."

In this beautiful city, rich in historical suggestions of the early struggles of the pioneers, and associated with their many triumphs over physical and moral difficulties, over savage beasts and still more savage, human foes, we are happily reunited, and as we recall their heroic lives we venerate their memories and heartily

BOVININE

A. CONDENSED FOOD

PURE AND HEALTHFUL.

Since the successful "food show" held lately, in Boston, Mass., one can no longer doubt the fact that the people of this country are in earnest in their pursuit of knowledge regarding the kind of food that they eat. They are no longer content to take for granted every story that their grocer or butcher may choose to tell them, but show an earnest desire to examine and prove for themselves that what they purchase is pure and healthful.

One of the most energetic exhibitors at this fair was Henry T. Champney, manager of the J. P. Bush Manufacturing Company. Mr. Champney claims that he has discovered that which Ponce De Leon sought for, but failed to find many years ago. Not the fountain of perpetual youth, but something eminently more dear, and which has proved a most precious boon to mankind, *i. e.* Bovinine, which is the most readily absorbed and assimilated of all artificial food, inasmuch as it is disposed of at once in the stomach with the aid of the intestines, by a process approximating the transfusion of blood.

For purposes of nourishment and as a powerful aid in repairing the waste of living tissues in the body, Bovinine is rapidly taking the place of the so-called "beef extracts" being far better adapted to the most delicate patients. Consumptives, and those suffering from debility or an enfeebled condition of the system from any cause, derive great benefit from its use.

It contains more than twenty-six per cent. of soluble albuminoids. It is the only raw food in the world. During the last four months of his sickness, General Grant's food was Bovinine and milk, and it is said that from the use of this incomparable food alone that he was enabled to finish the second volume of his "Personal Memoirs"

Bovinine contains all the elements for the production of new blood with great rapidity. Its principal constituents have been selected with a view to furnish the largest amount of nutriment in the most condensed form, and all the resources of modern chemical analysis have been brought to bear on this important problem.

Bovinine makes new blood faster than all foods or preparations known, and if properly and promptly administered, will supply the body with the vitalized fluids so essential in expelling deleterious accumulations from the system.

The entire absence of insoluble matter together with its absolute freedom from drugs, minerals, acids, or alkalies, its uncooked state, in which it stands unique before the world, thereby presenting the vital extracts of the flesh of beeves in a raw or uncoagulated condition eagerly absorbed by the debilitated organs, renders it the most valuable adjunct to the remedial agents employed by the medical profession ever discovered.

Bovinine is prepared from thoroughly inspected cattle, great care being taken to have them free from pleuro-pneumonia and all other diseases. Twelve ounces contain the strength of twelve pounds of meat.

More than thirty thousand physicians in the United States, Canada and England have tested and prescribed this food during the last twelve months, and it has now come to be known as the standard preparation for the nourishment of infants, children and adults in every phase of sickness or disease, and it is relied upon to sustain the system in any pathological condition.

commend their judgment as shown by their choice of place for permanent habitation.

As we view the beautiful surroundings of this "queenly city of the Straits" from the vantage ground of the windows of the best hotel, something like their spirit steals over us until we feel like emulating their example, and are impelled to sally forth and take forcible possession of a few of the principal corner lots and to hold them against all comers as most suitable and eminently desirable places of residence for ourselves and our descendants. And if we could have our way, all individuals who opposed us, or were personally disagreeable, like the aboriginal settlers for instance, should be banished for life to the other side of the river.

The American Medical Editor's Association is a peculiar institution. It was launched like an amateur medical journal "to fill a long-felt want"—Not through the medium of cash subscriptions however—here the analogy ceases—but for purely sentimental reasons. There is a process of natural selection going on in human, social existence, somewhat resembling that among the lower manifestations of life; so that the sympathy or "fellowship of kindred minds" unconsciously impels men of similar interests to seek each other's society, and to enjoy the pleasurable company of those who agree with their views.

It was found that, every year, at the meeting of the American Medical Association there would be a little coterie of medical editors, out of which by a process of evolution, this society came, not by the genius and influence of any one man, but because in the hearts of all there was a desire that the friendship begun and sustained in this way should be cemented by breaking bread together and having one evening in the year when they could be free from all other duties than the pleasant one of cultivating each others society. This I conceive to have been the simple and natural origin of this Editorial Association. It was not established as a diplomatic movement to influence medical politics, or to create sentiment in the medical profession in favor of legislation either through the American Medical Association or any other organization; its voice cannot be invoked in favor of a candidate for the honors of office in the national association, nor will it be used to ventilate the personal animosities of one member against another. Its password is peace and good-will, its mission to unite, on an occasion like this, those whom nature and circumstances have placed widely apart, and who will take home with them from this meeting memories that will be pleasant to recall during the months that must elapse before we meet again. The prevention of misunderstanding, the promotion of good fellowship, the pleasant companionship, which naturally results from these meetings must be of sufficient intrinsic value in this age where everything almost is measured by its utility and evident practical results, to justify the existence of the American Medical Editors Association, and to warrant us in expressing the hope *Esto perpetua.*

Some there are, who would have a stronger form of organization; who would make rules that would govern the actions of its members in conducting their journals; and who would restrict its membership to the leading and representative journals established in our large medical centres. Possibly such an organization might be established, a sort of Medical Journal trust or pool, but it would not fulfil the chief purpose for which the Association was founded. At present any member of the Editorial guild, who is a member of the American Medical Association is entitled to come in with us. We know that medical journals are usually carried on because they are profitable to their publishers, and our leading journals are great, largely because they are, from a commercial point of view, not failures. The publisher not the editor is responsible for the policy of a journal, except that the latter is at liberty to resign if he does not like his position, and the publisher on the other hand, finds that when the scientific portion of the paper is subordinated to the commercial, the subscription list, which is the great sensitive nerve of the journal, will apprise him of the fact that if he pursues such a suicidal course he must expect to suffer. Let me say in behalf of the smaller medical journals, that they frequently encourage members of the medical profession to publish the fruits of their experience which otherwise might have been lost to the world. Do you remember Marion Sim's account of the pleasure he felt when he saw the article in print which some editor had coaxed him to write, and how in his modesty he hid the cherished journal behind other books upon a shelf so that others might not see it, and twit him upon becoming an author? I cherish this small mosaic from his autobiography far higher than the laudations that were bestowed upon him for his subsequent success when he was an honored guest in every land where science was known, and when leaders of medical thought vied with each other in doing him honor. Moreover, the smaller Medical Journal is a school of journalism for younger aspirants for medical editorial honors, and for the experience it affords and the advantage it gives as a stepping stone to something higher, it should be respected.

Dispel not the day of small things is good advice. Let no editor, therefore, allow himself to be excluded by his modesty, as this charming virtue is not required or recognized by our bye-laws and perhaps is not fostered by association with medical editors, who, if they find themselves hampered by it early in their career, generally manage either to divest themselves of it as a useless encumbrance, or quietly allow it to retire into "inocuous desuetude."

It is eminently appropriate, and to be expected that brother editors, finding themselves cast up for the moment upon the shores of time in each other's company, should with one accord, proceed to make merry and enjoy the passing hour. We have no business, properly speaking, except this, and to keep up the form of an organization we have a presiding officer and a Secretary and Treasurer. I would suggest, however, that a per-

manent executive committee be added to our organization, and that an effort be made to obtain representatives from all our medical journals to come into this association, pledging ourselves that we will do them good and will keep hands off of their journals and not seek to coerce them in any way. I think, however, that we might make the single stipulation that those who join this organization should be members in good standing in the American Medical Association and that if my suggestion regarding the formation of the executive committee be adopted, that this committee should be instructed to make a list of members of this Association from the list of members of the National organization excluding all such as do not appear upon the latter. Every American medical editor should be a member of the American Medical Association and if he is not loyal to our National medical organization, his right to a comrade's seat around our campfire may be very seriously questioned.

A doctor in Bootle, England, has the following printed on his prescription blanks: Gratefulness of the patient is part of the disease, is most prominent when the fever is highest, lessens during convalescence, and disappears as health is re-established. Hence, prescriptions only for cash.

NOTE RELATIVE TO THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BY WILLIAM A. HAMMOND M.D.

There is a point in relation to the therapeutical efficacy of the Buffalo Lithia Water which has not yet, I think, received sufficient attention. It is well known that many cases of diseases of the nervous system are complicated with lithaemia, and that unless this condition is removed a cure is very often retarded and not infrequently entirely prevented. It is quite commonly the case that in cerebral congestion producing insomnia, nervous prostration resulting from overmental work or much emotional disturbance, and in epilepsy (to say nothing of many cases of insanity) an excess of uric acid in the blood is often observed. This state appears to be altogether independent of the character of the food, for no matter how careful the physician may be in regard to the diet of his patient the lithaemic condition continues. I have tried to overcome this persistence by the use of phosphate of ammonia and other so-called solvents for uric acid, but without notable effect.

Several years ago, however, I began to treat such cases with Buffalo Lithia Water with a result that was as astonishing to me as it was beneficial to the patient, so that now in all cases of nervous diseases under my charge in which there is an excess of uric acid in the blood, I use the Buffalo Lithia Water in large quantities. By this I mean that I do not have the patient drink merely a tumbler or two in the course of the day, but that I flood him, so to speak, with the water, making him drink a gallon or even more, in the 24 hours. By this course the urine after a few days ceases to deposit uric acid crystals on standing, the morbid irritability of the patient disappears, the tongue becomes clean, the wandering pains in the head are abolished, and the system is rendered much more amenable to the special treatment which may be necessary for the cure of the disease from which the patient suffers.

I have tried carbonate of lithia dissolved in water in various proportions, but it certainly does not, in cases to which I refer have the same effect as Buffalo Lithia Water.

Washington D. C., Jan. 25th, 1892 *

BURGUNDIA COCA.

The Tonic of Tonics.

THE STANDARD FOR DELICACY
AND EFFICACY.

J. MORNINGSTAR, Sole Agent,
48 PARK PLACE, - NEW YORK.

USE ELECTRICITY



and stop dosing with drugs if you want to cure that case.

Leading Electro-Therapeutists are accomplishing wonderful results and you can do the same if you will provide yourself with a suitable

BATTERY & ELECTRODES.

Send for our latest Catalogue and write for information if you are not quite sure of what you need.

GALVANO-FARADIC MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 300 Fourth Avenue New York,

Manufacturers of the **STANDARD ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS,** for Physicians, Surgeons and Family Use.

It is important to us that you mention this Journal.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN JAY SERFASS, of Easton, on June 22, 1892.

JULY 18, 1892, Hortense Abbott, wife of Dr. Sydney H. Carney, at her home in this city.

ON Monday morning, July 18, Dr. Fraser C. Fuller, of this city, aged 31 years.

SUDDENLY, on July 17, 1892, at his late residence, in this city, Dosoris Eugene Tappan, son of the late Dr. Dewitt and Margaret Tappan.

DR. G. H. MARVIN, president of the first National Bank of Cordele, Ga., died in that city, July 10.

DR. NELSON APPLEBACH, of Sellersville, Pa., on the 7th of May. He was a graduate of the University of Pa., 1860.

DR. GEORGE T. HARVEY, of Doylestown, Pa., on May 10th, aged eighty. Dr. Harvey was Captain of Co. E., 104th Regiment, Penna. Vols.

FATHER MOLLINGER, the well known faith-cure quack, died suddenly in Pittsburg, not long since. He was a little more than 61 years of age.

DR. PAUL H. CURTNER, a prominent physician of Hazleton, Ind., died recently from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. He served four years in the army.

DR. A. S. CURTIS, died at his home, 34 East Twenty-second street, on Thursday, July 14th, at the age of 43 years. He had not practised medicine for the past several years, but devoted his time to literary pursuits.

DR. REUBEN M. SEARCEY, a graduate of the university of Virginia and a sub-professor in that institution, committed suicide at his fathers home in Tusculoosa, Ala., on July 16. Cause hard study.

DR. CHARLES C. JOHNSON, a prominent colored physician of this city died July 15. He graduated from Richmond Institute in 1883, and in 1888 he graduated from the Howard Medical School. Age 33 years.

DR. CHARLES D. SCUDDER, son of the late Congressman Henry J. Scudder, and son-in-law of ex-Senator William M. Evarts, committed suicide on Tuesday, July 19, by stabbing himself through the heart with a carving knife at Northport, L. I. He was in his thirty-fifth year and leaves a widow and one child, daughter seven years old. Dr. Scudder lived

at No. 1 East Thirty-third street. In 1875 he graduated from Trinity College, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1878. He married Louisa Evarts in 1883. Dr. Scudder had an extensive practice for a young man and ranked high in his profession, as is shown by the fact that his name is on the roll of the Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the County Medical Association, the Pathological Society and the Medico-Legal Society, and he was one of the visiting physicians to the Asylum for Lying-in Women.

DR. NATHAN WOODHULL CONDUCT, who belonged to the coterie of distinguished physicians that flourished in New York a generation ago, died on June 27th at the advanced age of 83 years, at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was born in Morristown, and was the son of that eminent physician and statesman, Dr. Lewis Conduct, who was one of the originators of the United States Pharmacopoeia, one of the commission to fix the boundaries between the States of New York and New Jersey, and a distinguished Whig congressman for many years in the days of Henry Clay. Dr. Nathan Conduct was graduated from Princeton College in the Class of 1828, studied medicine at Dr. Willoughby's school at Fairfield, N. Y., with Asa Gray, the botanist, and was afterwards graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He practised in New York for a long time with much success, and contributed frequently to current medical literature. For a number of years he was associated with the late Dr. David Meredith Reese, and among his intimate friends were such men as John W. Francis, Abraham Du Bois, Valentine Mott and Willard Parker.

Professor Peter Wendover Bedford, editor and founder of the *Pharmaceutical Record*, died at half-past ten, a. m., July 20th, inst., at the Profile House, White Mountains, N. H., from apoplexy. Professor Bedford was born in Johnsville, Dutchess county, N. Y., August 1, 1836. When two years old his parents moved to this city, and when Peter was twelve years old he was apprenticed to Druggist Fischer, in Bleecker street. After serving the usual term with Fischer he took a position with Ewen McIntyre, at No. 992 Sixth avenue. In 1858 Professor Bedford graduated

from the New York College of Pharmacy and opened two stores, one in Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, and the other in Fordham. Subsequently he became connected with the wholesale houses of Tarrant & Co. and Lazell, Marsh & Gardner. In 1886 Professor Bedford established the *Pharmaceutical Record* and became its editor. For many years Professor Bedford was secretary and a trustee of the College of Pharmacy. He was professor of pharmacy in the college till 1891. He was also president of the Pharmaceutical Association and was connected with many other organizations. He leaves a widow and three grown daughters.

PERSONAL.

DR. C. W. SPAULDING of St. Louis, Mo., is at River Point, R. I.

DR. JOHN A. GIBBS, City, is at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DR. MORRIS H. HENRY, City, is spending the summer at Tuxedo Park, N. J.

DR. T. ADDIS EMMET, City, is at the Narragansett Hotel, Narragansett, Pier, R. I.

DR. THOS. H. MANLEY and family, City, are sojourning at Asbury Park, N. J.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, of Rondont, N. Y., is at the West End Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J.

DR. J. H. RASHMULLER and Dr. Theo. Holcomb of this City are at the Brooklyn Hotel, Moriches, L. I.

DR. T. V. GREENE, U. S. A. is stopping at the Ocean Ave. Hotel, Patchogue, L. I.

DR. AND MRS. PAUL MUNDE, and Dr. and Mrs. Tracy Edson have taken cottages at Shinnecock Hills, L. I.

DR. AND MRS. JANEWAY, City, are at the American Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DR. T. H. BUCHARD, City, is at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

DR. W. C. JARNAGIN, a prominent physician of Atlanta, Ga., visited this city last week.

DR. THOS. H. MANLEY of this city is writing a book on Hernia, which he hopes to have ready for the press within a few weeks.

DR. R. H. FITZ has been appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Harvard.

MR. GREIG SMITH has retired from

SEVEN REASONS FOR USING WEINHAGEN'S MAGNIFYING NORMAL INDEX FEVER THERMOMETERS.

1. They have a lens front, or magnified index. 2. They are self-registering. 3. They have an indestructible index. 4. They do not increase their readings with age. 5. They are very sensitive and accurate. 6. They are retested after being made. 7. They are furnished with a certificate of variation.

Our 301 B has a Jet Black Back, the degrees and numbers being white. Our 301 A is a White Thermometer with degrees and numbers black.

Our Thermometers have H. Weinhausen and Trade Mark engraved on the back.



Solid Silver Case, Chain and Pin, Price with 4 inch Thermometers, \$2.50 each
Heavy Gold-Plated Case, Gilt Chain and Pin, with 3 1/4, 4 or 5 in. Thermometer, \$1.50 each
Enameled and Gold-Plated Case, Gilt Chain and Pin, with 3 1/4, 4 or 5 inch Thermometer, \$1.50 each
Hard Rubber Case without Chain, with 3 1/4, 4 or 5 inch Thermometer, \$1.00 each

H. WEINHAGEN, 22 & 24 North William Street, New York.

Send for New Catalogue.

Established 1855.

MR. H. WEINHAGEN. DEAR SIR:—During my connection with the Observatory of Yale College, between thirty and forty thousand Thermometers of all classes underwent a critical examination at my hands. I hereby formed the opinion that the workmanship upon your Thermometers was fully equal to that of any in the market. Very respectfully,
BALTIMORE, MD., 5 November 1887.
ORRAT T. SHERMAN.

POMEROY COMPANY

(FORMERLY POMEROY TRUSS CO.)
DANIEL POMEROY, Pres. CHAS. R. DEAN, Secy.

We have been engaged for the last twenty-five years in making hernial and other surgical appliances, not for the wholesale trade, but with special reference to adapting them to the particular cases that have been sent to us by the physicians of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, so as to get the best results in each case.

In the daily endeavor to accomplish this end, not only has Mr. Pomeroy developed and brought into service many useful inventions, but his assistants, who have been with us the greater part of this period, have acquired the necessary skill, patience and judgment to apply them correctly, so that a failure in any respect is the rare exception.

785 BROADWAY

COR. 10th ST.

For Hernia, we have trusses of all kinds, including several specialties of our own. Chief among these is our **FRAME TRUSS**, which is practically a perfect appliance. Fitted with the **Oscillating Water Pads**, it serves equally well the simplest and severest cases. In this form it is specially adapted for adults, but, suitably modified, it is used as well for children and infants of the tenderest age, with them almost always effecting a cure. Our Specialties in **ELASTIC STOCKINGS**, and **SPINAL APPARATUS** are well known.

It is earnestly requested that physicians sending their patients to us will, whenever practicable, give written directions as to what is required, and such directions will be carefully heeded.

TELEPHONE, 1174 18th ST.

NEW YORK.

the editorship of the *Bristol Medical-Chirurgical Journal*, and is succeeded by Dr. R. Shingleton Smith.

DR. AND MRS. WM. BURKITT, of Keokuk, Iowa and Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Buck of New Orleans, La., are spending the summer at Asbury Park, N. J.

DR. WILLIAM A. VALENTINE, consulting physician on North Brother's Island, has resigned. Dr. Valentine has been in the employ of the Board of Health for three years.

MESSRS. HARRY SHARP and M. B. Avary of Atlanta and Jno. Ingalls and Tom Cheatham of Macon represented Georgia at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Profile House, White Mountains, N. H., last week.

The Doctors Weekly

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

FERDINAND KING, M. D.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

96 FULTON STREET,

P. O. Box 1209, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

To whom subscriptions, and all communications relating to any department of the paper should be addressed.

Subscription \$2.00 a Year. Single Copy by Mail Ten cents, post-paid.

Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

R. L. Polk & Co., Detroit, Mich., have now in course of compilation the third edition of this valuable publication. The Medical and Surgical Register has become a standard work and occupies its field exclusively; it gives a complete record of the physicians of the United States, colleges and date of graduation, besides much other valuable information of interest to the profession. It is the only work that has ever made the attempt to record the physicians of the United States according to the medical college training each individual has received, and is remarkably free from the mistakes inseparably connected with the preparation of such a volume. The work is worthy the support of the profession, and we trust that every physician will respond promptly to the request of the publishers for data which will aid materially in the compilation of the work. Send along on postal card your name and address with time and place of graduation and thus add to the completeness of the Register.

GARDNER'S
SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.
HYDROGEN IODIDE.

This is the original Syrup of Hydrionic Acid, first brought to the attention of the medical profession by R. W. Gardner, the use of which has established the reputation of Hydrionic Acid as a remedy.

Since its first introduction in 1878, its great value in the treatment of disease, as demonstrated by the experience of the profession, and the extensive circulation of this experience by the present writer, has excited the cupidity of a large number of manufacturers, who are seeking to take advantage of the reputation which this article has obtained, and of the large outlay of time and money expended by the writer, in disseminating the experience of the profession in its use.

Various preparations, bearing the same name, are offered, and the writer's announcements are largely copied.

This only proves the value of the original preparation, for a worthless article would scarcely be imitated.

The physician cannot be too careful to send his prescriptions to reliable parties only, and designate the manufacturer whose preparation he wishes the patient to use.

Hydrionic Acid should not be prescribed in combination with alkalies, metallic salts, or oxidizing agents, which latter would convert the Hydrionic into Iodic Acid, which possesses toxic properties.

In syphilitic diseases it may be combined with the bin-iodide of mercury, but if the prot-iodide is used, allowance must be made for its conversion into bin-iodide, which is a very much more active mercurial, and if not understood, might produce dangerous results.

Hydrionic Acid, probably, passes into the circulation without change, particularly if taken upon an empty stomach, and this is the proper time to exhibit the remedy, as no decomposition of the acid is apt to occur, owing to the absence of food products.

The proportionate arrangement of the elements constituting Hydrionic Acid is remarkable, the Acid being, in fact, almost wholly Iodine. The very small proportion of Hydrogen being the true equivalent, suffices to entirely remove the irritant quality from Iodine, by converting it into a non-irritant compound, from which, however, the full therapeutic action of Iodine is not only obtained, but in a marvellously effective and agreeable manner.

HEROIC TREATMENT.

ACCORDING to the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age-Herald*, a gentleman of that city possesses an interesting relic of his ancestor, Dr. E. V. Dick, who was consulting physician at George Washington's bedside during his fatal illness. This is a professional report stating the nature of the malady and the method of treatment. The report states that Washington was taken ill with a quinsy on Friday night, after he had gone to bed. He sent out for the neighboring blood-letter, and was bled perhaps more than once during the night. A physician was sent for Saturday morning and arrived at 11 a. m. The patient was at once bled copiously and given heavy doses of calomel and tartar emetic. Dr. Dick and another consulting physician arrived late in the afternoon and the patient was again bled copiously. The doses of calomel were enlarged, the tartar emetic was given more frequently, assisted by enema. Toward night, Washington begged for mercy: "Let me die in peace," he moaned, and the doctors, finding "no alleviation of the alarming symptoms," stopped the doses and contented themselves with making the patient inhale vinegar vapors. The excellent constitution of the Father of his Country resisted the phlebotomy and physic until 10 o'clock Saturday night, when he died, just twenty-four hours after the first attack.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

THE *Lancet*, the British medical authority, affirms that M. Pasteur, the well known discoverer in the field of preventive medicine, who has been suffering from a mild attack of cholera, has so far recovered that he is able to take his customary walks.

THE AMERICAN THERAPIST is the name of a new paper issued in this city and edited by John Aulde, M. D. of Philadelphia. The object of the paper is to furnish "a monthly record of modern therapeutics, with practical suggestions relating to the clinical application of drugs."

AN EXCHANGE states that Dr. Gritian, of Lyons, knowing the intimate connection existing between the uterus and the larynx, has advanced the idea that if a woman complains of infecundity, she should be told to sing at the top of her voice during the copulative act, as the best method of promoting conception.

THE July number of the *American Druggist* is a great improvement on previous issues of that journal. Under the editorial management of our young friend C. A. Mayo, Ph. G., it is destined to "blush and bloom like a morning rose," and our "uncle Benjie" of the D. C. will have to "hustle" to retain his well-earned laurels and keep in advance of the procession.

THERE HAS BEEN a decided increase in the mortality rate in New York city since the beginning of the present month. During the week ending July 2d, there were 933 deaths; during the week ending July 9th there were 1,032 deaths, and last week the number was increased to 1,336, of which

862 were among children under five years of age, and were largely due to diseases of the digestive system.

AT THE RECENT congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in London, Mr. Ogle, the Director of the Statistical Bureau of England, submitted a report on the comparative mortality among those between twenty-five and sixty-five years old engaged in various occupations in England. The death rate among clergymen being the least, this was taken as the standard of comparison, 100; all the others are more or less above this level. The mortality among jurists is given as 152; physicians, 202; masons, 174; carpenters, 148; fishermen, 143; farmers, 114; bakers 172; blacksmiths, 175; laborers, 185; tailors, 189; hatters, 192; printers, 193; clerks, 199; butchers, 211; brewers, 245; omnibus drivers, 267; bass singers, 300; miners, 331. The highest mortality given is among the hotel waiters, 397.

NEW "SIAMESE" TWINS.

That strange freak of nature known as "the Siamese twins" has, it appears, been repeated in Orissa. The "Orissa twins" are described as two little Urya girls of about five summers old. When last heard of they were leaving by steamer for this country on their way to the World's Fair at Chicago, though they will first be exhibited here. They are, it is stated, firmly joined together, and if one is fed both are satisfied. When they were in early infancy at Hoapara, in the interior of Orissa, the native villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people. The story is that the father's first impulse was to separate them by cutting the sac which joins them together, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy tehsilder of the district, however, intervened. Ketter Naick, the father of the twins, is reported, to be now steadily growing rich. The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were, it will be remembered, of the male sex. They were born in 1811 and died in America, within two hours of each other, in January, 1874.—From the *London News*.

HEREDITY.

Your strictures are unmerited,
Our follies are inherited—

Directly from our gram'pas they all came;
Our defects have been transmitted,
And we should be acquitted,
Of all responsibility and blame.

We are not depraved beginners,
But hereditary sinners,
For our fathers never acted as they should;
'Tis the folly of our gram'pas
That continually hampers—

What a pity that our gram'pas weren't good.

Yes, we'd all be reverend senators
If our depraved progenitors
Had all been prudent, studious and wise;
But they were quite terrestrial,
Or we would be celestial,

Yes, we'd all be proper tenants for the skies.

If we're not all blameless sages,
And beacons to the ages,
And fit for principalities and powers;
If we do not guide and man it,
And engineer the planet,

'Tis the folly of our forefathers—and not ours.—*Tid Bits*.

GOLDEN'S
LIQUID BEEF TONIC

SPECIAL ATTENTION

of the Medical Profession is directed to this remarkable Curative Preparation, endorsed by THOUSANDS OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, who are using it in their daily practice.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic

is invaluable in all forms of WASTING DISEASE, and in cases of CONVALESCENCE FROM SEVERE ILLNESS. It can also be depended upon with POSITIVE CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS for the cure of NERVOUS WEAKNESS, MALARIAL FEVER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and GENERAL DEBILITY.

COLDEN'S LIQUID BEEF TONIC

Is a reliable Food Medicine; rapidly finds its way into the circulation; arrests Decomposition of the Vital Tissues, and is agreeable to the Most Delicate Stomach. To the physician, it is of incalculable value, as it gives the patient assurance of return to perfect health.

C. N. Crittenton,

GENERAL AGENT,

115 and 117 Fulton St., New York.

A sample of Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic will be sent free, upon application, to any physician (enclosing business card), in the United States.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

SVAPNIA

OR

PURIFIED OPIUM.

For Physicians' Use Only.

Contains the Anodyne and Soporific Alkaloids. Codeia, Narceia and Morphia.

Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsive Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

SVAPNIA has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years, and whenever used has given great satisfaction.

TO PHYSICIANS OF REPUTE, not already acquainted with its merits, samples will be mailed on application.

SVAPNIA is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent. Morphia strength.

JOHN FARR, Manufacturing Chemist, New York.

C. N. CRITTENTON,

General Agent, 115 Fulton St., New York,
To whom all orders for samples must be addressed.

SVAPNIA IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Specify "Battle" when Prescribing our Preparations.

BROMIDIA**THE HYPNOTIC.****Formula.**

Every fluid drachm contains fifteen grains EACH of Pure Chloral Hydrat. and purified Brom. Pot. and one-eight grain EACH of gen. im. ext. Cannabis Ind. and Hyoscyam.

Dose.

One-half to one fluid drachm in WATER or SYRUP every hour, until sleep is produced.

Indications.

Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headache, Convulsions, Colic, Mania, Epilepsy, Irritability, etc. In the restlessness and delirium of fevers it is absolutely invaluable.

It Does Not Lock Up The Secretions.**PAPINE****THE ANODYNE.**

Papine is the Anodyne or pain-relieving principle of Opium, the Narcotic and Convulsive Elements being eliminated. It has less tendency to cause Nausea, Vomiting, Constipation, etc.

Indications.

Same as Opium or Morphia.

Dose.

ONE FLUID DRACHM—(represents the Anodyne principle of one-eight grain of Morphia.

IODIA**THE ALTERATIVE AND UTERINE TONIC.****Formula.**

Iodia is a Combination of active principles obtained from the Green Roots of Stillingia, Helonias, Saxifraga, Menispermum and Aromatics. Each fluid drachm also contains five grains Iod. Potas., and three grains Phos. Iron.

Dose.

One or two fluid drachms (more or less as indicated) three times a day, before meals.

Indications.

Syphilitic, Scrofulous and Cutaneous Diseases, Dysmenorrhea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhea, Amenorrhea, Impaired Vitality, Habitual Abortions and General Uterine Debility.

Specify "Battle" when Prescribing our Preparations.

A CLINICAL LECTURE.**THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.**

DELIVERED AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, NEW YORK, BY GEORGE MOREWOOD LEFFERTS, A. M., M. D.

(Continued from last week.)

TREATMENT.

GENTLEMEN:—A very essential principle in the local treatment of catarrhal affections of the nasal passages is thorough cleanliness; it underlies all others. There certainly can be little remedial value in the application of a medicated spray or powder that only reaches parts covered and protected by a layer of thick, tenacious mucus, or, still less, those encased in an armor of hard, inspissated crusts. On the other hand, I am convinced that this matter of cleanliness, if the latter be understood to mean frequent, daily, even several times a day, syringing of the nose, is overdone, and that it does much harm. The comfort, fancied or real, that a patient experiences after the use of his "nasal douche," even though this relief be only temporary, as it always is, leads him to repeat the process with constantly increasing frequency. Instances are not unknown where patients will use a quart of a strong saline solution, under high pressure, through the nose several times daily. Physicians are not entirely guiltless in the matter, for it is not infrequently that the patient is misled by their belief that the cure of a nasal catarrh lies in the use of a "douche." Such practices, I repeat, are productive of no good, but much harm. Even apparent temporary good effects ultimately fail. The use of strong saline solutions in large quantity, passed through the nares under high pressure, is not infrequently an efficient factor in the propagation, if not in the causation, as I believe that I have many times seen it, of a chronic inflammation of the delicate nasal mucous membrane, with its usual result of permanent infiltration of the mucous and submucous structures. All this rather than a means for its relief.

While, then, cleanliness is essential, mechanical means for attaining it are to be used with great discretion. There is nothing curative in their employment—bear that in mind. They are by no means as generally necessary as was formerly supposed. I believe that in my practice I have discontinued their use in more than fifty per cent. of cases, and the latter not only do just as well, but better, being relieved of an element of irritation. All instruments, then, for cleansing purposes, and I include here the "nasal douche" with its many modifications, anterior and posterior nasal syringes, and the like—I even add cleansing sprays—are only necessary and are only to be used in exceptional cases of aggravated catarrhal inflammation, with accumulation of pent up or hardened secretions, and in cases attended by the formation and firm impaction in the passages of hard, dense crusts, as in atrophic or fetid catarrh and in ozæna. In simple chronic rhinitis,

and in some—perhaps one-half—of the cases of hypertrophic rhinitis, their use is not required as a rule. The patient can readily remove the soft, semi-fluid secretions by simply blowing the nose; if he cannot, or if the secretion collect at the vault of the pharynx, one jet of spray containing some alkali or some "Listerine," thrown by you behind the valum or into the anterior nares, just prior to the use of the medicated spray or powder, of which I shall speak in a moment, will be amply sufficient to loosen and remove them.

Let us suppose, however, that you are called upon to treat a case such as I have described, where the use of some instrument is a necessity in order that the pent up or hardened secretion may be removed before you make your application of the remedial agent. What form of instrument shall you use? Which method prefer? Never use a "nasal douche;" it is an inefficient instrument for the purpose for which it was designed, inasmuch as it does not thoroughly wash or cleanse the nasal cavities, even when carefully used. I prefer, and I strongly advise you to employ, the instrument that I show you here, and which I devised some years ago. It is simply an apparatus arranged to throw a *very coarse spray* in the right direction into the anterior nares. The conical tip, you see, closes one nostril completely; the fluid then enters one nasal passage and passes out by the other. Power is obtained by means of a double hand-ball tube. We call it the "nasal spray apparatus." This apparatus is also manufactured by the Davidson Rubber Company. Their device of lining the orifice of the nozzle with platinum is a useful one, and tends to preserve the working qualities of the instrument. The nozzle is fitted to the No. 61 continuous spray tube. With it the nasal passages and upper pharynx may, except in rare instances, be thoroughly cleansed of secretions and crusts by the use of less than one ounce of the medicated fluid contained in its bottle or reservoir. Here, at once, is an immense advantage gained over the pint or even quart of fluid used commonly in the "douche." Being a *coarse spray*, it washes up, loosens, and dislodges the secretions (unless they are firmly impacted in extreme cases) by the constant commotion of the fluid in the nasal passages, and this very readily and quickly. Explicit directions are to be given in every case to the patient for its use. I have had them printed, and now distribute them to you; they also accompany each box in which the instrument is sold. They are as follows:

1. Warm the medicated fluid in the bottle before using by holding the filled bottle for a few moments in hot water.

2. Hold the body erect and incline the head very slightly forward over the toilet basin.

3. Introduce the conical nozzle of the apparatus into the nostril (first on the side most occluded) far enough to close it perfectly, holding at the same time the horizontal tube of the apparatus directly outwards from the face; do not turn it from side to side or downwards, and make a trial of the spray by compressing the hand-

ball once, to prove that the opening in the nozzle is not occluded in the nostril; then

4. Open the mouth widely and breathe gently through it in a snoring manner; avoid carefully all attempts at speaking, swallowing, or coughing (at the moment that the fluid passes into the upper part of the throat from the nostril being operated upon, a desire to swallow will be experienced; resist it, and the next second the fluid passes forwards through the opposite nostril).

5. Hold the end ball of the apparatus firmly in the right hand (the left holds the bottle and *operate it briskly*, until the spray of medicated fluid, which should be felt at once to enter into the nasal passage, has passed around it and appears at the opposite nostril; at this moment stop.

6. Remove the nozzle from the nostril, allow the surplus fluid to run out of the latter; then blow the nose gently—*never vigorously*.

7. Repeat the operation upon the opposite nostril.

In the severer forms of nasal disease—those attended by the formation and impaction of hard, dense crusts and masses in the nasal passages and upper pharynx—the use of this "nasal spray apparatus" will not be sufficient to dislodge them in the first instance, and a more powerful means (short of direct instrumental removal) must be employed. This result is best obtained by the "posterior nasal syringe" of hard rubber, with a long, curved nozzle, which is used to cleanse the parts posteriorly (by way of the upper pharynx and posterior nares). This procedure is always disagreeable, sometimes painful to the patient, and care must always be taken not to bruise the parts during the introduction of the nozzle of the syringe. Toleration will be established after a time. For cleansing purposes through the anterior nares—an easier matter—the same syringe with a conical nozzle attached answers the purpose well.

Various cleansing and disinfecting solutions may be used by means of these instruments. I use with the "nasal spray apparatus" either one of the following:

R—Acidi carbolici, * ʒj.
Sodii boratis. ʒj.
Sodii bicarbonatis, ʒj.
Glycerini, ʒj.
Aque rosæ, ʒj.
Aque, ad., Oj.

* This quantity is necessarily often varied to suit the susceptibility of different mucous membranes.

Or, still better:

**BEST IN THE WORLD
—WITH—
AUTOMATIC CLASPS****BUGGY-CASE-SADDLE-BAGS**

Can be Changed Instantly from Perfect Buggy Case to Saddle Bags, or vice versa.

Saves Man, Time and Money. You need it!

Write for Prices and Circulars of various Styles and Sizes, to

Dr. W. SCOTT MARSHALL,
Manufacturer, CENTRALIA, ILL.

R—Sodii bicarbonatis, 3 ss.

Sdii boratis, 3 ss.

Listerine, 3 j.

Aquæ, ad., 3 iv.

The "Listerine" in the latter formula may not be familiar to you. It is a preparation that has been introduced by a St. Louis firm, containing the essential antiseptic constituent of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia gaultheria, and mentha arvensis in combination. Each fluid-drachm also contains two grains of refined and purified benzo-boracic acid. Thus it may be used in this or in any of the other solutions of alteratives, astringents, and resolvents of which I shall have to speak (usually in combination with some proportion of water—from two to ten parts water to one part "Listerine," according to the indications) as a menstruum, and will be found to serve a useful and pleasant purpose where an antiseptic and deodorizer is desirable. The thyme and eucalyptus, as well as the other oils and the alcohol contained in the preparation, act as stimulants and detergents, while the boracic acid is deposited upon the affected mucous membrane, producing emollient and mild antiseptic effects. All of these latter may be easily graded, and should be, to meet the indications presented by individual cases, by the dilution of the "Listerine" with water.

Where a much larger quantity of a cleansing solution is necessarily used, as with the anterior or posterior nasal syringe, simple warm water, with the addition of borax—ten grains to each ounce—or "Listerine"—in the proportion of one part to from two to ten of warm water—will answer the purpose. I sometimes—when the disagreeable odor is strong—use, after a thorough syringing with an alkaline solution, a spray of "Listerine;" it destroys fetor very quickly, and substitutes for it the pleasant odor of the thyme.

Let me say here—what you have probably noticed—that I use no sodium chloride in any of these cleansing solutions; I believe that it does more harm than good; that the saline solution favors endosmosis as it passes over the nasal mucous membrane, and therefore increases, rather than diminishes, intra-nasal swelling.

Having shown you now how the parts may be cleansed, if this be necessary, I turn to the question of the direct medication of the disease which affects them. If I exclude for the moment the use of caustics and of surgical measures in the management of catarrhal conditions of the nares, the treatment is based practically either upon the employment of various medicated fluids, used in spray by means of some form of atomizer, or upon the use of medicated powders, applied with the anterior or posterior nasal powder-insufflator in one of its various forms. Both methods have their warm advocates. My own experience prejudices me strongly in favor of the spray. I believe that with a proper spray-tube, and a pressure of compressed air of about forty pounds to the square inch, no more perfect application can be made to the parts. This should always, if possible, be through the posterior nares.

(To be continued.)

PRESCRIPTIONS.

COLEMAN'S SOLUTION.

(49) M. A. C., Pittsfield—This is a solution of bromide of arsenic, and the following is the formula:

R Arsenious acid 1 part.
Carbonate of potass 1 part.
Bromine 2 parts.
Distilled water 93 parts.

Boil the acid and the potass salt in 15 parts of water until dissolved; when cold add the bromine and the remainder of the water.

CANCER OINTMENT.

R Ext. pokeweed fl. 3 j.
Ext. yellow dock 3 ij.
Cerae flav. 3 j.
Adipis benzoat 3 iij.
Ft. unguentum.

HAIR TONIC.

The writer recommends the following lotion for the scalp in such cases as thinning of the hair, where no cause is apparent, and the patient insists on having a "hair tonic":

R Fluid ext. jaborandi fl. 3 i.
Tinct. cantharides fl. 3 i.
Sulphate of quinine 3 i.
Glycerine fl. 3 ii.
Bay rum q. s. ad fl. 3 xvi.

Mix.—Rub into the scalp every night.

GLACIALIN.

(50) T. R. S., Hudson, asks what this is. It is an antiseptic preparation and has been used as a food preservative. Its composition is as follows:

Boric Acid, 18 parts.
Borax, 9 "
Sugar, 9 "
Glycerine, 6 "

Mix and heat together until dissolved.

—N. E. Druggist.

TREATMENT OF BALDNESS.

Whitla advises the following in baldness ("Med. News"):

R Pilocarpin hydrochl. gr. v.
Otto rose, m. viii.
Ol. rosmar., dr. iv.
Lin. canthar., dr. iv.
Glycerin pur., dr. viii.
Ol. amygdal. dule., dr. xvi.
Spts. camphor, dr. xxiv.

M. S.—Rub well into the scalp night and morning.

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

R Aq. calcis, ounces vj.
Syr. rhei. arom., ounce j.
Tr. opil. camph., ounce ss.
Tr. Cardem. co., ounce ss.

M. One teaspoonful often to children under one or two years, afflicted with sour stomach attended with diarrhoea, vomiting, etc.—*Memphis Med. Monthly*.

BURN OINTMENT.

Bedford Brown, M. D., uses the following as an ointment for burns:

Iodoform, 2 drams.
Extract Conium, 1½ drams.
Ointment Spermaceti, 1 ounce.
Carbolic Acid, 10 grains.

VOMITING IN PREGNANCY.

R Cocain. muriat., gr. vi.
Cerii oxalat., gr. xxiv.
Glycerine.
Aqua. laurocer. aa. 3 iii.
Aqua. destil q. s., 3 iii. M. ft. mist.

Sig.—One tablespoonful (taken cold) every two hours, to once or twice a day, pro re nata.

F. R. FRY, M. D.

EPILEPSY.

R Potassium bromide, 3 ss.
Chloral Hydratis, 3 ss.
Ex. ergotæ fl., 3 ss.
Syrupii, 3 ij.
Aqua, q. s. ad 3 vi.

M. Sig.—Desertspoonful three times a day

ANODYNE LINIMENT.

R Camphor, 120 grains.
Chloral, 120 grains.
Chloroform, 120 minims.
Ether, 120 minims.
Tincture opium, 60 minims.
Oil sassafras, 60 minims.
Soap liniment to make, 16 fluid ounces

LOOMIS' TONIC.

R Sulph. quinine, 15 grains.
Tinct. chlor. iron, 120 minims.
Spirit chloroform, 180 minims.
Water, 1 fluid ounce.
Glycerin to make, 2 fluid ounces.—M.
Dose, a teaspoonful.

FUNCTIONAL IMPOTENCY.

R Ext. cannab. Ind., gr. v.
Ext. nux vomica, gr. v.
Ext. damiana, gr. xx.

For 20 pills. One after each meal and at night.

R Tr. Ferri Mur.
Acid Phosphor. Dil., aa 3 i.
Syr. Lemon, 3 ij.

M. Sig.—Teaspoonful after meals 3 times a day.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

ACID NITRATE of bismuth in glycerine is a specific in microbic skin diseases.—*Curtman*.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.—In the new United States Pharmacopoeia, now in course of preparation, the metric weights and measures will be adopted throughout, to the entire exclusion of the English weights and measures hitherto used.

DR. STEWART thinks hypodermic injections of ergotin in facial neuralgia to be superior to aconite or gelsemium. Generally one injection is sufficient, but sometimes two or even three may become necessary.—*The Medic. Anal. Gaceta Medica Catalana*, 10, 1890.

METHYLIN BLUE.—About one year ago an account was published in a Berlin medical journal on the value of methylene blue in malarial fever. Since that time a careful study has been made of the drug by Prof. Osler, the brilliant author of a recent work on "Theory and Practice of Medicine," on seven cases in his wards in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. The conclusions reached are, that while the drug has a definite action against malarial fever, accomplishing its end by destroying the specific organism, it is in all conditions less efficacious than quinine and has no advantage over it in any respect which would warrant its further use.—*N. Y. Medical Times*.

SALOPHEN is the new claimant for therapeutic recognition in the treatment of rheumatism and neuralgias, being another salicylo-phenolic derivative. It is asserted that it is not soluble in the juices of the stomach, but under the action of the pancreatic secretion sets free the salicylic component without liberating the phenol, thus avoiding any toxic action. Favorable clinical reports have already been made of its use. This is to be expected of any new remedy and we would like to have the results of the experience of any of our readers either confirming or controverting the results obtained.—*Med. Fortnightly*.

MORPHINE ANTIDOTE.—Picrotoxin was proposed as an antidote to morphine poisoning by Bokai, the subject being then further investigated by his pupil Kossa (*Deutsche Med. Zeitung*). The latter found picrotoxin alone not to be satisfactory, since it caused a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of respiration. This condition, however, he found to be effectually counteracted by paraldehyd, and proved experimentally that picrotoxin and paraldehyd together are efficient antidote to morphine poisoning.

EPIDIDYMITIS.—Dr. Brewer, following the younger Langlebert, has employed in the Vanderbilt clinic what he calls the dry poultice in some twenty-five or thirty cases of epididymitis of both tubercular and gonorr-

rhoeal origin. The dressing consists of a moderately thick layer of cotton wool applied over the testicles covered by a layer of thin rubber protective, so fashioned as to completely cover the diseased organ, and extend up onto the sound tissue partially enclosing the sound side. This is secured by a snugly-applied bondage, and the whole held in place by a suspensory. Its results, as regards the absorption of the induration, are rapid and marked, a very considerable diminution being seen at each dressing, and the author adds that no other method of treatment has in his hands proved so satisfactory.—*Jour. Cut. and Ven. Diseases*.

DR. OESTERLEN (*Pharmaceutische Zeitschrift für Russland; Le Bulletin Medical*, No. 101, 1891) recommends the following formula of the cyanide of gold in the treatment of phthisis:

R Cyanide of gold, cgms. 18.

Chocolate, gms. 45.

The cyanide of gold presents itself under the form of a yellow powder, insoluble in water, alcohol or ether. The crystals are only recognizable under the microscope. This preparation was proposed forty years ago by Chretien as a remedy for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, scrofulosis and amenorrhoea. Later being forgotten, it recently has been proposed as a therapeutic resource in phthisis. The dose is from four to sixteen milligrammes several times a day. The tricyanide of gold comes in the form of large colorless crystals, which are soluble in water and alcohol. It has also been prescribed recently as a remedy in a phthisis.

"I believe that Ponca Compound has a more decided alterative action upon the uterus and uterine mucous membranes than any known remedy. Under its internal administration I have seen long standing ulcerations heal, foul discharges cease, a spongy, inflamed and enlarged uterus reduced in size and become firm and healthy. In subinvolution it is invaluable, soon relieving such symptoms as headache, backache, sideache, bearing down feelings, bladder troubles, bloated abdomen, indigestion, constipation and many others that are a consequence of this condition."

R. M. HUTCHINS, M. D.

FORMULA:—Ext. Ponca, 3 grs.

Ext. Mitchellia Repens, 1 gr.

Caulophyllin, ½ gr.

Helonin, ½ gr.

Viburnin, ½ gr.

DOSE:—One Tablet four times a day.

100 Tablets will be mailed upon receipt of \$1.00.

MELLIER DRUG CO.
109 & 111 Walnut St.,
ST. LOUIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

OL: SANTAL: PUR: (MIDY)

For gonorrhoea and all forms of urethritis. It replaces copaiba, cubeb, and other remedies, without producing eructations, offensive odor or diarrhoea, and the discharge is reduced to a slight oozing in forty-eight hours. It cures the most obstinate cases of cystitis and inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Dr. Posner stated before the Berlin Medical Society: "The best form of sandal-wood oil was the French preparation known as **Santal-Midy**."—*Medical Record*.

Dr. C. H. Kirwan, says: "After six months' use I can say that I never obtained such satisfactory results from the internal administration of any drug in gonorrhoea as with **Santal-Midy** capsules; I prescribe them constantly and always with excellent results."—*Med. Herald*.

Santal-Midy is distilled from the best Mysore sandal-wood, and is dispensed in small, spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes.

Dose: 6 to 12 capsules daily.

Original bottles contain 40 capsules.

Depot:

E. FOUGERA & CO.,

30 North William Street.

NEW YORK.

From whom samples and literature may be obtained on application.

ERGOTOLE.

ERGOTOLE has now been before the medical profession for over two years and has already won for itself an impregnable position in the armamentarium of thousands of well known and careful practitioners throughout the country.

Although we have never heretofore published any letters or clinical reports voluntarily sent us by physicians regarding the merits of any of our preparations, we have been induced, through numerous requests to furnish clinical data obtained at the bedside with **Ergotole**, to issue a concise, practical brochure on this product, presenting the latest theories of the physiological action of **Ergot** together with a few carefully selected clinical reports of the use of our **Ergotole** in hospital and private practice.

We claim that **Ergotole** is in all respects the best preparation of **Ergot** ever brought to the notice of the medical profession. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as strong as the official **Fid. Ext.** of **Ergot**—hence the dose is smaller; it does not deteriorate by age, and, what is of prime importance, especially where **Ergot** must be administered for a long period as in **Fibroids**, **Enlarged Spleen** etc., it does not produce nausea.

Even the most fastidious patient will take it readily. It is reliable.

Samples of **Ergotole** and copies of this pamphlet will be cheerfully sent to any physician upon application.

SHARP & DOHME,

[ESTABLISHED 1860]

Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BRANCH HOUSES—NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

**126TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.**

The Medical Society of New Jersey held its one hundred and twenty-sixth annual meeting in the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, June 28th and 29th, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th.

The following was the programme of the meeting.

Tuesday.—Prayer by Rev. J. Hardenbrook Townsend, Atlantic City.

Address of welcome on behalf of the municipality of Atlantic City, by Willard Wright, M. D., Mayor of the city.

Address of welcome on behalf of the resident physicians by Boardman Reed, M. D., of Atlantic City.

Report of Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Elmer, Jr., M. D.

Evening Session.—Annual Address by the President, Elias J. Marsh, M. D.—"Longevity."

Paper by J. W. Stickler, M. D.—"Bovine Tuberculosis as Related to Man."

Wednesday.—Discussion upon subject presented at last Annual Meeting—"The True Pathology of Sudden Death in Acute Pneumonia, and the Best Means of Averting it." The discussion to be opened by C. F. J. Lehlbach, M. D., Newark.

Report of Committee—"To investigate the subject of the influence of diet and care of cows upon the constitution of their milk, and the action of this milk upon the human subject when it proves injurious. Further, to determine what current practices in their feeding and care are prejudicial to this product." Henry I. Coit, M. D., Newark, Chairman.—Continued from last year.

Report of Committee "On Medical Library." H. Genet Taylor, M. D., Chairman.

Report of Delegates to and Reception of Delegates from Corresponding Societies. Wm. F. Hutchinson, M. D., Assistant Secretary General of the Pan American Medical Congress, is expected to be present as a delegate from the Medical Society of Rhode Island, and will make some remarks on the work of the Congress.

Essay—Third Vice President's Address by O. H. Sproul, M. D.—"Obstetrical Statistics."

Essay—Sidney Straley, M. D., Andover—"The Thymus as related to Pertussis."

The officers of the Association are: President, Elias J. Marsh, M. D., Paterson; First Vice President, George T. Welch, M. D., Passaic; Second Vice President, John G. Ryerson, M. D., Boonton; Third Vice President, O. H. Sproul, M. D., Flemington; Corresponding Secretary, William Elmer, Jr., M. D., Trenton; Recording Secretary, William Pierson, M. D., Orange; Treasurer, Archibald Mercer, M. D., Newark; Standing Committee, D. C. English, M. D., New Brunswick; E. P. Townsend, M. D., Camden; and H. W. Elmer, M. D., Bridgeton.

Five-year-old Bess (telling of the medicine she had taken)—And I took some compulsion of cod liver oil, and—Mrs. Fangle—You mean "emulsion," don't you, not compulsion?

Bess—Well, I think there was some compulsion about it.

Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.'s
Pharmaceutical Specialties

PHENACETINE-BAYER

Antipyretic

Analgesic, or

Anodyne

PHENACETINE-BAYER IS A TRUE AND DISTINCT ORGANIC DERIVATIVE, not a mechanical mixture. It is indicated in influenza (la grippe) in all fevers, with or without pain, rheumatism and rheumatoid maladies, neuralgia, bronchitis, phthisis, pertussis, and the gastralgias. Phenacetine-Bayer acts promptly, and is both safe and effective. It is supplied in ounces, tablets and pills.

SULFONAL-BAYER

Hypnotic

Antineurotic

Nerve Sedative

INSOMNIA OF ALL KINDS YIELDS PROMPTLY TO **SULFONAL-BAYER**. It is useful in simple insomnia and in the cerebral disturbances of insanity. It is a pure hypnotic, a safe and effective remedy, and it does not give rise to a drug habit. As its action is slower than that of the narcotics, it must be administered properly (see pamphlet). Sulfonal-Bayer is supplied in ounces, tablets and pills.

EUROPHEN (A CRESOL-IODIDE IODOFORM SUBSTITUTE.)

AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM, **Europen** is winning an enviable place in therapeutics.

It has a special value in specific lesions; while as a surgical dressing in ulceration, open wounds, and septic conditions of the cavities, it has given excellent results. It is supplied in ounces. **Europen-Aristol**, a combined product consisting of equal parts of each medicament, is also supplied in ounces.

Antiseptic

Antisymphilitic

Local Stimulant

ARISTOL

(A THYMOL-IODIDE IODOFORM SUBSTITUTE.)

THE VALUE OF **ARISTOL** in all the morbid conditions formerly treated by iodoform is widely recognized. In all external traumatism, in cavital lesions and in many of the dermatoses it has given very satisfactory results. As a surgical application it is safe, inodorous and non-toxic. **Aristol** is supplied in ounces. **Europen-Aristol**, a preparation consisting of equal parts of each medicament, is also supplied in ounces.

Antisuppurative

Antiseptic

Cicatrisant

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York.



Send for Book of Testimonials.

*Why Thousands
of Physicians Prescribe it.*

"A boon to the Medical Profession."—J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., London, Eng.
"Of special value to nursing mothers."—L. N. Love, M. D., St. Louis.
"Valuable to my Le Gripe patients."—Jno. B. Hamilton, M. D., Chicago.
"As a Nutrient Tonic it has no equal."—T. J. Yarrow, M. D., Philadelphia.
"The desired article in vomiting of pregnancy."—Drs. Hawley & Hawley, College Corner.
"It is a great Builder without a doubt."—W. C. Wile, A. M., M. D., Danbury.
"I get better results from it than from any other nutrient."—Wm. Foster, M.D., St. Louis.
"It is an essential and admirable remedy in exhaustive stages of disease."—S. D. Richards, M. D., Detroit.
"I endorse it as a real food of great value."—E. Chancellor, M. D., St. Louis.
"It has more virtues than you claim for it."—James F. Prestley, M. D., Chicago.

Two Bottles sent to any Physician who will pay Express charges.

THE ALE AND BEEF COMPANY, New York.

Dysmenorrhoea
AND ITS ALLEVIATION.OVARIAN.
SPASMODIC.INTERMENSTRUAL.
NEURALGIC.MEMBRANOUS.
TUBAL.

The prominent symptom in all cases of dysmenorrhoea, is the severe pain which demands relief, and which in nearly every instance, is mitigated by the use of whiskey or morphia, both of which are very injurious. A succedaneum for whiskey and morphia is a great desideratum, and this we find in **ANTIKAMNIA** (opposed to pain). Samples in powder and tablet form, sent free on application.

ADDRESS: THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY,

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

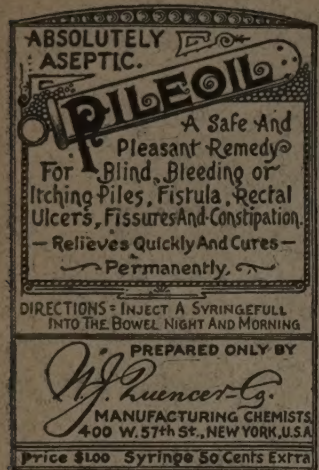
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

THE DOCTORS WEEKLY

MAY BEGIN AT ANY TIME:

ONLY \$2 A YEAR.

FAC-SIMILE OF LABEL.



LITERATURE

DESCRIBING

THIS

PREPARATION

WILL BE MAILED TO

PHYSICIANS

FREE.

ADDRESS:

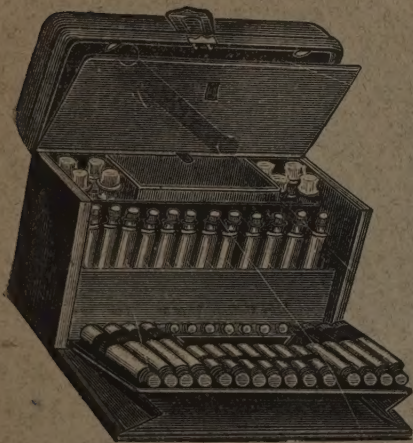
W. J. QUENCER-CO.,

Cor. 9th Ave. & 57th St., - - - NEW YORK.

OUR PREMIUMS.

Every Article we offer is guaranteed in every respect.

BUGGY CASE.



Russet Leather, Space in top for Instruments; also large space for sundries. Contains 14 1/4-dr., 8 3-dr., 12 4-dr. Cork Stopped, and 8 1/4-oz. Glass Stopped Vials. Size 12 1/2 in. long, 7 1/4 in. high, and 5 1/4 in. wide. Price, including one year's subscription to DOCTORS WEEKLY, \$11.50

OBSTETRICAL SATCHEL.



Length 16 inches, Black or Brown Leather, Price, with DOCTORS WEEKLY one year, \$5.00

POCKET VIAL CASE.

All Leather, Long Flaps.

Price, with DOCTORS WEEKLY one year, \$4.00



Send all Orders to

DR. F. KING,

Editor and Proprietor

DOCTORS WEEKLY,

96 Fulton Street, New York.

Our Premiums

SADDLE BAG.



This is the best bag ever offered. It is made in both Black and Russet Leather, nickel plated trimmings. The bottles have acid-proof rubber stoppers, and are separated by leather partitions. There are no drawers but every bottle can be easily exposed. There is a large space in one side for instruments.

Prices, Size A, containing 8-3/4 oz. and 16-1 1/2 oz. bottles, \$9.00
Size B, containing 10-3/4 oz. and 20 1 1/2 oz. bottles, \$10.50

A year's subscription to DOCTORS WEEKLY included with either size.

HAND CASE.



Russet Leather, Nickel Plated Lock with Key. Containing 7 6-dr., 5 3-dr., 24 2 1/2-dr., Cork Stopped Vials, and box for Hypodermic Syringe. Size 9 1/2 x 7 x 2 1/2 inches.

Price, DOCTORS WEEKLY included, - \$8.25

"Rough and Tumble" BUGGY CASE.



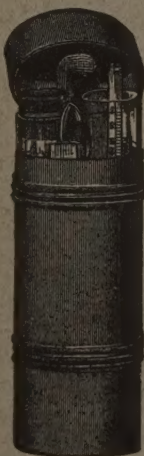
SOLID SOLE LEATHER.

Contains 6-oz. Glass Stopped Bottles, 8-6 dr. and 9-4 dr. Vials.

Price, including DOCTORS WEEKLY, - \$7.50

Pocket Urinary Test Case.

In Hard Rubber Case.



Dimensions 4x1 1/4 x 1 1/2 inches.

The case is designed for the use of physicians at the bedside of the patient or for the office. With it a complete examination, for clinical purposes, of the urine can be made.

It is unique, durable and cleanly.

Price, Post-paid, including one year's subscription to WEEKLY, \$3.75.

Send all Orders to

DR. F. KING, Pub'r.

P. O. BOX 1209,

96 Fulton St.,

NEW YORK.

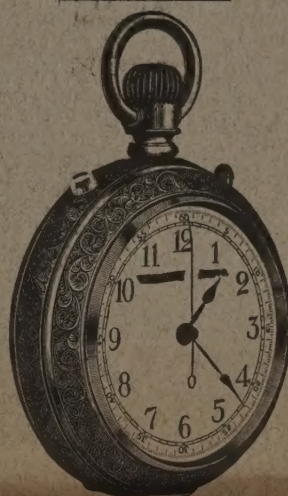
The Doctor's Quick Stop Watch.



OPEN FACE SWEEP SECOND WITH STOP ATTACHMENT.

This style in Silverine Dust-proof Cases is an excellent time-keeper and fully warranted for one year. It is a handsome watch and will give good satisfaction.

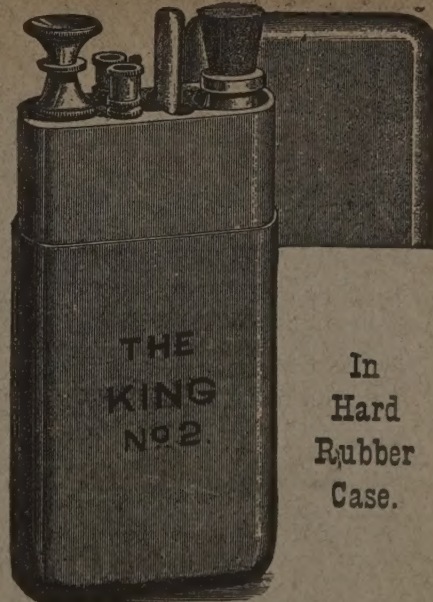
Price, DOCTORS WEEKLY included, - \$7.50



This is the same watch as above described, in Gold Filled Case. Case warranted for 50 years.

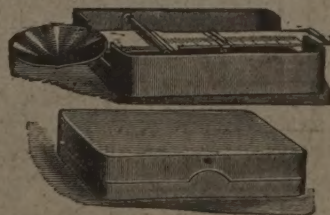
Price, DOCTORS WEEKLY included, - \$15.00

HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.



Prices, No. 1, including DOCTORS WEEKLY, 1 year, \$3.25
No. 2, containing Self Registering Clinical Thermometer, with DOCTORS WEEKLY, one year, \$3.75

Fitch's Pocket Prescription Scale.



Should be in the hands of every careful, painstaking Physician. It is fitted into a neat, nickel-plated box that can be carried in the vest pocket. No cords or weights. Price, post paid including one year's subscription to this JOURNAL \$3.00

Metcalf's Coca Wine,

From Fresh Coca Leaves
and the Purest Wine.

A Pleasant Tonic
and Invigorator.

RECOMMENDED FOR

Neuralgia, Sleeplessness,
Despondency, &c.

ALSO,

Fatigue of Mind or Body.



Coca Leaves have been recommended by Ringer as valuable in **Febrile Disorders**, by retaining tissue metamorphosis, and for the same reason in Phthisis.

With decided anodyne and antispasmodic qualities, they have been employed in Typhus, **Scorbutus**, Gastralgia, Anæmia, Enteralgia, and to assist digestion.

Wine of Coca is probably the most valuable **Tonic** in the *Materia Medica*. With stimulating and anodyne properties combined, it acts without debilitating.

As a "**Voice Tonic**" to Public Speakers and Singers it will be found indispensable, being a "tensor" of the vocal chords, thereby greatly strengthening and increasing the volume of voice.

Dr. Archibald Smith—"PERU AS IT IS"—states that "Coca" increases energy, removes drowsiness, enlivens the spirits, and makes the consumer to bear cold, wet, great bodily exertion and even want of food, to a surprising degree, with ease and impunity.

Dose of Wine of Coca.—One wineglassful three times daily, between meals.

Physicians' sample bottles by express, prepaid, upon receipt of **One Dollar**.

THEODORE METCALF.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

FRANK A. DAVIDSON.

THEODORE METCALF CO.,

39 Tremont Street, - - - Boston, Mass.

EFFERVESCENT



Colchic-Lithia Comp.

This salt being a combination of Colchicine, Lithia and Bi-carbonates of Soda and Potash, is especially indicated in the treatment of



**Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Nephritis, Cystitis,**

An all diseases due to an

EXCESS OF URIC ACID.

PREPARED BY

THE K. R. K. CHEMICAL CO.,

140 William St., New York.

Sold on Prescriptions Only, by all Druggists.



CH. MARCHAND'S PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2 (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.)

Most powerful bactericide and pus destroyer.
Endorsed by the medical profession.
Uniform in strength, purity, stability.
Retains germicidal power any length of time.
Taken internally or applied externally with perfect safety.

Send for free book of 72 pages, giving articles by the following contributors:

DR. PAUL GIBIER, New York Bacteriological and Pasteur Institute. "**Peroxide of Hydrogen and Ozone—Their Antiseptic Properties.**" *Medical News of Phila., Pa.*

DR. S. POTTS EAGLETON, Resident Physician in the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. "**Resumé—Hydrogen Peroxide in Surgical Affections.**" *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CHARLES P. NOBLE, Surgeon Kensington Hospital of Philadelphia. "**Peroxide of Hydrogen in Abdominal Surgery.**" *Medical News of Philadelphia, Pa.*

DR. C. A. PHILLIPS, of Boston, Mass. Read before the International Congress of Homoeopathy, Atlantic City, N. J., June 19th, 1891. "**Adjuvants or Aids to Gynecology.**"

NOTE.—Avoid substitutes—in shape of the commercial article bottled—unfit and unsafe to use as a medicine.

Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal) sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with his signature. Never sold in bulk.

Physicians willing to pay express charges will receive free sample on application.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS

Laboratory, 28 Prince Street, New York.

Only a Food

Physicians tell us that cod-liver oil is more than a food. We know it only as a food. All questions beyond the food question we leave to the physicians.

We are chemists; we have our hands full in getting the right kind of oil, and putting it in the right form to get the best there is in it out of it, and hiding the taste.

We make Scott's Emulsion.

SCOTT & BOWNE

132 South Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK

Sample of Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites sent free (delivered free), if you write for it. Formula on label.